S3985-3-F

POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR MICHIGAN TO THE YEAR 2010

SUMMARY REPORT

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
Office of Revenue and Tax Analysis
Lansing 1985

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FORWARD

Detailed population figures are vital to the successful operation of government, business, and industry in Michigan. At the state level, those data are used in the budget process to make decisions regarding the allocation of public resources and funds as well as for analyzing state programs in health, education, economic development, transportation, housing, and social services. Population data are also significant factors in the allocation of federal and state revenue-sharing funds to local units of government throughout Michigan. For business and industry, population data are utilized for such diverse and important purposes as market analysis, sales forecasting, site selection, advertising, personnel issues, and long-range business planning.

Most of the population and related figures used to plan, operate, and analyze state programs are distributed or produced through programs run by the demographic staff of the Office of Revenue and Tax Analysis. Data resources from the U.S. Bureau of the Census are distributed throughout the state through the Michigan Information Center program, and Michigan population estimates are produced through participation in the Federal-State Cooperative Program for Local Population Estimates. The publication of this report is the product of the ongoing responsibility of the Office of Revenue and Tax Analysis to produce periodically a standard series of population projections suitable for use by the agencies of state government as well as by other public and private organizations in Michigan.

To foster uniformity of decision-making in the Department of Management and Budget and throughout state government, I recommend that the directors of

all state departments and major state agencies use the population projections summarized in this report for all budgetary, program planning, and assessment purposes. In making this report available to the public, I similarly encourage other public and private agencies to adopt these projections as well, not only to assure a measure of consistency in the diverse ways we have of allocating our valuable resources, but also to provide a common ground from which to address our current needs and to plan for our future.

Acknowledgements

This report was prepared by Laurence S. Rosen and is based on an entirely revised set of state and county population projections which were also produced by Mr. Rosen. Invaluable technical assistance and encouragement have been provided throughout this project by Ching-li Wang, Director of Michigan's Federal-State Cooperative Program for Local Population Estimates, Stanley Nash of the Michigan Department of Public Health, and Robert Cline, Director of the Office of Revenue and Tax Analysis. Their assistance and support contributed substantially to the success of this project. Finally, this project could not have been completed without the timely provision of data from the Office of State Registrar and Center for Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Public Health, data processing assistance provided by Anders Johanson, Manager of the Applications Programming Group at Michigan State University, and publishing advice and assistance provided by Estelle Bush of the Office of Revenue and Tax Analysis. We are grateful to all for their help.

March 1985

Robert H. Naftaly
Director

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Realistic and up-to-date population projections are an integral part of government's ability to budget its limited resources and to plan the future course of various programs and activities. Population projections are periodically produced by the Office of Revenue and Tax Analysis of the Michigan Department of Management and Budget as part of its continuing effort to compile current and comprehensive population materials with specific application to the state.[1]

[1]Official population estimates for Michigan and its counties are prepared jointly by the Office of Revenue and Tax Analysis and the U.S. Bureau of the Census through the Federal-State Cooperative Program for Local Population Estimates; population projections are prepared in cooperation with the Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Projections; other census resources are provided to the State of Michigan through the Michigan Information Center (State Data Center) program in the Office of Revenue and Tax Analysis, with the joint efforts of the Government Documents Division of the Library of Michigan and the Michigan Metropolitan Information Center, Center for Urban Studies, Wayne State University.

The projections presented in this report replace those published in March 1978,[2] and provide new estimates of the population of Michigan and each of its counties through the year 2010. In addition to governmental applications, these figures are available to the public and may be of considerable use to business and industry, local governmental agencies, educators and researchers, and concerned citizens. These projections are summarized in the following sections; greater detail is provided in the tables which follow the summary.

Population Growth

Michigan's population is projected to grow at a modest but steady pace during the next twenty-five years. After having experienced population declines during the first years of this decade,[3] Michigan's population is expected to resume its growth during the middle years of this decade, reaching 9.4 million people by 1990, 9.8 million people in 2000, and more than 10 million people by the year 2010. This represents an increase of almost 800,000, or 8.4 percent over the 9,262,000 resident population total recorded in the 1980 Census of Population. As

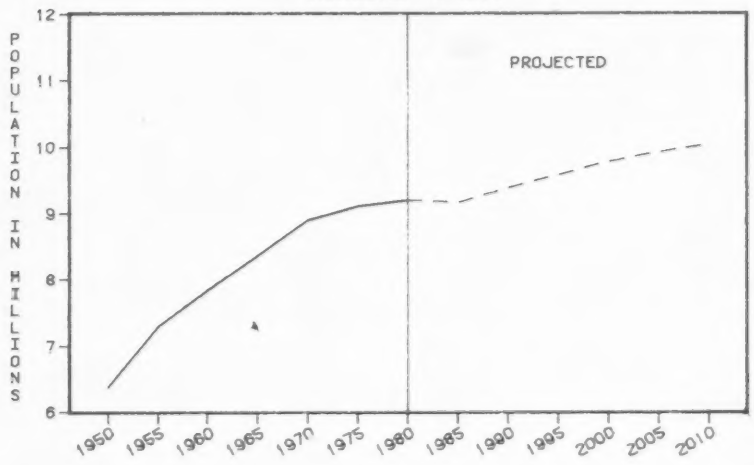
[2]Laurence S. Rosen and Nancy Hammond. Population Projections to the Year 2000: Summary Report, State, Regions, Counties. Information Systems Division, Population Series 1978-1. Lansing: Michigan Department of Management and Budget, 1978.

[3]U.S. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports. Series P-25, No. 957, October, 1984; Series P-26, No. 82-22-SC, September, 1984; Series P-26, No. 82-22-C, May, 1984.

illustrated in Figure 1, population growth during the mid-1980s and beyond reestablishes the moderate upward slope of population growth in Michigan which was firmly established during the 1970s but was temporarily interrupted by the recession during the early 1980s.

FIGURE 1

MICHIGAN'S POPULATION, 1950-1980 AND PROJECTED TO 2010



Within the state, patterns of population movement, growth, and redistribution which were evident during the past decade are also expected to resume during the mid-1980s, but many of these patterns are expected to resume at a somewhat slower rate than in the past. The greatest rates of growth, for example, will continue to be found mainly in northern Lower Michigan. The entire lower peninsula north of Town Line 16 (roughly from Bay City to Muskegon) is expected to grow by fifty percent between 1980 and 2010 (see Table 1). Most of the counties in this area are projected to grow at least 25 percent, and several counties located along I-75 and in the Grand Traverse Bay area are likely to increase by 80 or 90 percent over the thirty-year period between 1980 and 2010 (see Figure 2).

North of the Mackinac Bridge, the historic reemergence of population growth in the Upper Peninsula during the 1970s will continue into the next century. As revealed in Table 1 and Figures 2 and 3, however, this growth will be slight and will not be widespread throughout the region. During the next twenty-five to thirty years, growth in a few Upper Peninsula counties will be offset by population declines in several others. As a result, growth in the Upper Peninsula is anticipated to be only 5.3 percent--less than a 20,000 population increase--between 1980 and 2010.

Although the greatest rates of growth will occur in counties in northern Lower Michigan, the largest growth in the absolute number of Michigan residents will continue to occur mainly in the southern part of the state (see Figure 3). Rapidly growing counties north of a line from Muskegon to Bay City will add 244,600 new residents during the thirty years between 1980 and 2010. In contrast, the counties of southern Lower Michigan will grow by only 6.0 percent between 1980 and 2010, but this growth represents more than one-half million new residents--twice as many as are anticipated in the northern areas. Generally speaking, over the next twenty-five years northern Michigan will experience relatively high rates of growth, but relatively small increases in the absolute size of the population. Southern Michigan, in contrast, will continue to experience relatively slow rates of growth, along with relatively large increases in the actual number of residents.

Table 1

REGIONAL POPULATION CHANGE IN MICHIGAN, 1980-2010

	Population				Change 1980-2010	
	1980	1990	2000	2010	Number	Percent
MICHIGAN	9,262,078	9,387,700	9,775,100	10,044,300	782,200	8.4
Metropolitan Areas[1]	7,480,512	7,470,300	7,672,700	7,784,700	304,200	4.1
Central Counties[2]	5,028,927	4,885,400	4,869,500	4,850,200	- 178,800	- 3.6
Fringe Counties[3]	2,451,585	2,584,900	2,803,200	2,934,500	483,000	19.7
Nonmetropolitan Areas	1,781,566	1,917,400	2,102,400	2,259,600	478,000	26.8
Southern Lower Michigan[4]	965,096	1,018,700	1,110,100	1,181,700	216,600	22.4
Northern Lower Michigan[5]	496,713	573,300	659,200	741,300	244,600	49.2
Upper Peninsula[6]	319,757	325,400	333,100	336,600	16,800	5.3

[1]Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1982.

[2]Counties which contain central cities of MSAs: Bay, Berrien, Calhoun, Genesee, Ingham, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Kent, Midland, Muskegon, Saginaw, Washtenaw, and Wayne Counties.

[3]Metropolitan counties which do not contain central cities: Clinton, Eaton, Lapeer, Livingston, Macomb, Monroe, Oakland, Ottawa, and St. Clair Counties.

[4]Allegan, Barry, Branch, Cass, Gratiot, Hillsdale, Huron, Ionia, Isabella, Lenawee, Mecosta, Montcalm, Newaygo, Oceana, St. Joseph, Sanilac, Shiawassee, Tuscola, and Van Buren Counties.

[5]Alcona, Alpena, Antrim, Arenac, Benzie, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Clare, Crawford, Emmet, Gladwin, Grand Traverse, Iosco, Kalkaska, Lake, Leelanau, Manistee, Mason, Missaukee, Montmorency, Ogemaw, Osceola, Oscoda, Otsego, Presque Isle, Roscommon, and Wexford Counties.

[6]Alger, Baraga, Chippewa, Delta, Dickinson, Gogebic, Houghton, Iron, Keweenaw, Luce, Mackinac, Marquette, Menominee, Ontonagon, Schoolcraft.

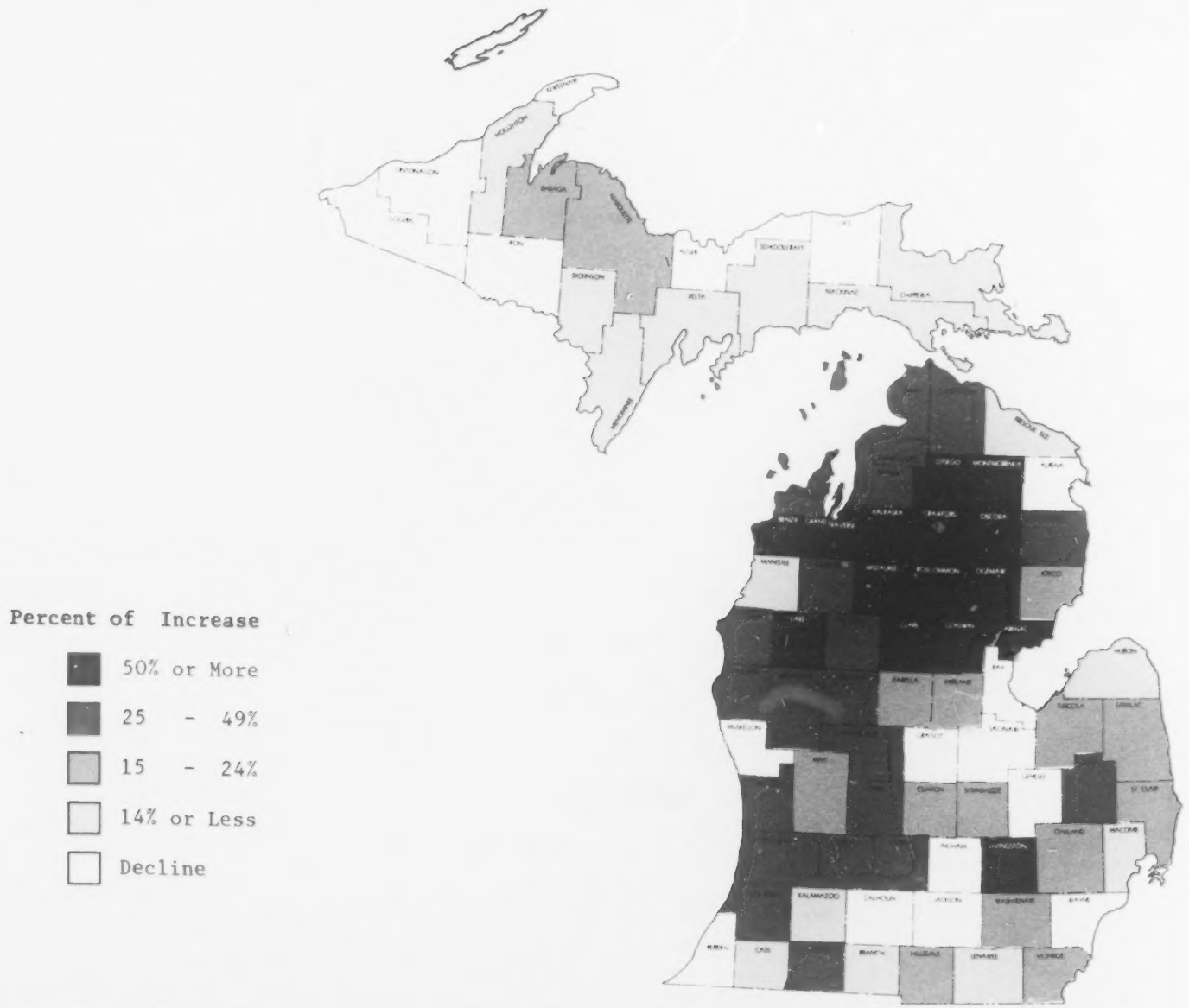


Figure 2. Projected percentage increases in the population of Michigan counties, 1980-2010.

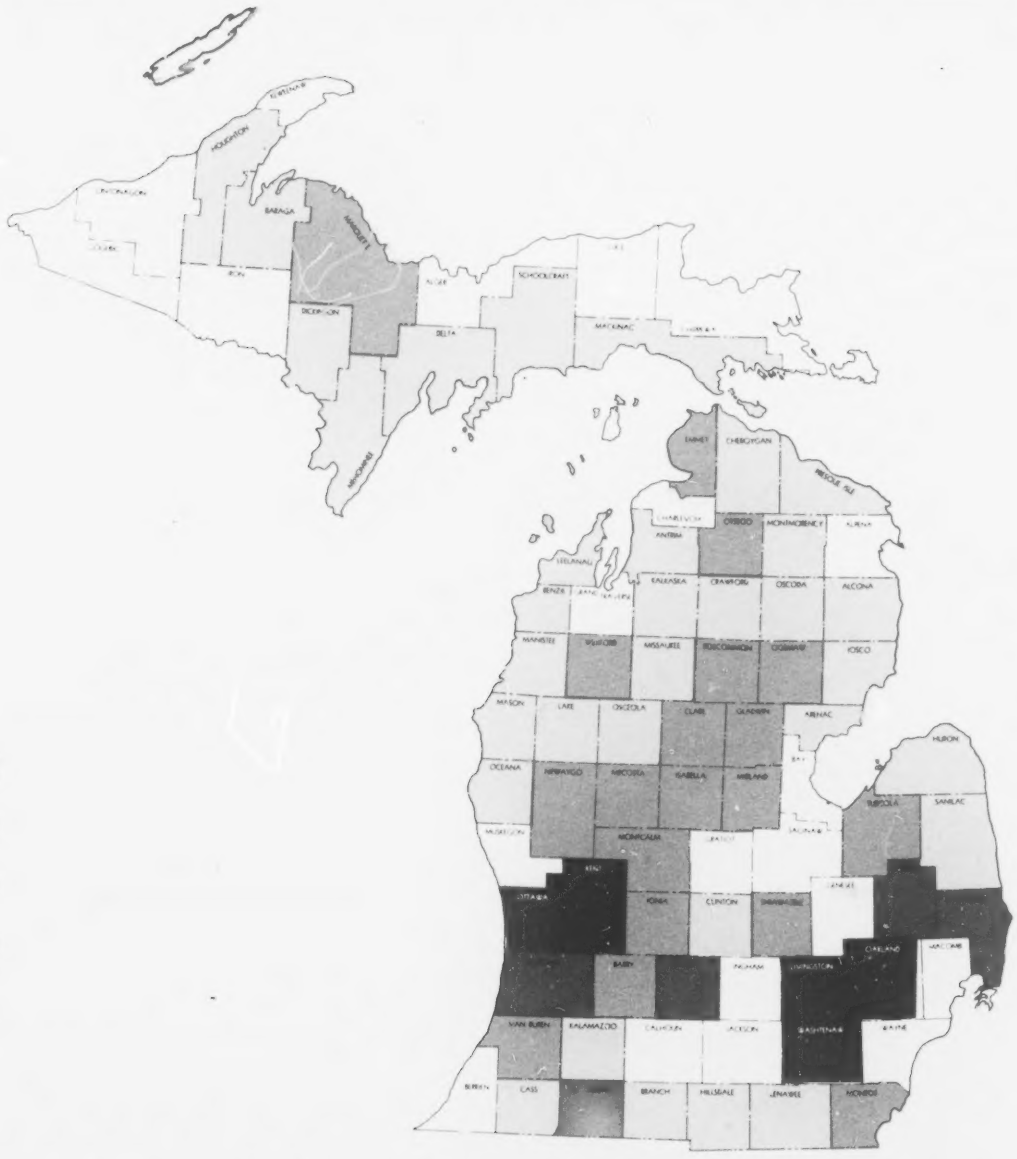


Figure 3: Projected absolute increases in the population of Michigan counties, 1980-2010.

The relatively slow population growth that is projected for all of southern Lower Michigan, however, masks significant variations in the patterns of growth among the region's metropolitan, fringe and nonmetropolitan counties. Michigan's Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)--all of which are located in southern Lower Michigan--are projected to grow by a modest 4.1 percent between 1980 and 2010 (see Table 1). With only a few exceptions, Michigan's central metropolitan counties (those in which MSA central cities are located) are expected to lose population between 1980 and 2010. Included among them are Wayne (Detroit), Genesee (Flint), Ingham (Lansing), Calhoun (Battle Creek), Jackson, Muskegon, Bay, and Saginaw Counties. Kent County (Grand Rapids) and Washtenaw County (Ann Arbor) are the major exceptions. Washtenaw's high-technology and educational attractions and Kent County's diversified manufacturing base have been associated with strong local growth in recent years, and these patterns of growth are expected to continue.

With the exception of Kent and Washtenaw Counties, most of southern Lower Michigan's growth will occur in suburban and nonmetropolitan areas. Between 1980 and 2010, metropolitan fringe (suburban) counties will gain almost 500,000 new residents, an increase of 19.7 percent. More than three-fourths of this increase is expected to occur in the Detroit Metropolitan Statistical Area alone. The nonmetropolitan areas of southern Lower Michigan (nineteen counties) are also projected to add an additional 217,000 people between 1980 and 2010, an increase of 22.4 percent. Taking all of the above into consideration, southern Lower Michigan will account for two-thirds of Michigan's entire population growth during the thirty years between 1980 and 2010.

Population Composition

Michigan's population is growing older, and this trend will continue during the next twenty-five years. As an illustration of this, the median age of Michigan's residents was 28.8 in 1980. The median age is expected to reach 31.6 years of age in 1990, 34.2 years of age in 2000, and 35.9 years of age in 2010. This trend, which mirrors events occuring throughout the nation, is the result of three distinct changes in the composition of the state's population. First, the population age 65 and older will continue to grow larger through the first decade of the next century. Second, the number of young people in Michigan (those below age 15) will decline substantially between 1980 and 2010. Finally, the baby-boom generation--those born between 1950 and 1965--will be growing older.

In 1980, those 65 and older in Michigan numbered 912,000 and represented 9.8 percent of the state's total population. This segment of the population is projected to increase by 200,000 to 1,112,000, approximately 11.1 percent of the total population, by the year 2010. This growth in the older population represents an increase of almost 22 percent--an increase 2.5 times greater than that projected for the entire population during the same time period. Moreover, both the absolute and proportional growth of Michigan's older population will be greatest among those aged 75 and older. This group numbered 356,000 and comprised 3.8 percent of Michigan's population in 1980; by the year 2010 those 75 and older are likely to number 445,000 and comprise 4.4 of the state's entire population.

As has been clearly evident during the past decade, Michigan's population below age 15 has been declining, and this trend will continue through the

year 2010. In 1980, those below age 15 numbered 2,214,000 or 23.9 percent of Michigan's population. This segment of the population will drop to 2,097,000 or 20.9 percent of the total by 2010, but this change is not expected to be a smooth decline from decade to decade. From 1980 to 1990, the young population will fall by 131,000 to 2,083,000. This change reflects the record low-fertility rates exhibited in Michigan during the mid- to late-1970s.

Despite low fertility rates, the baby boom generation will be reaching the peak of its childbearing years during the 1980s, and this will subsequently result in growing numbers of children during the 1990s. By the year 2000, the number of Michigan residents below age 15 will have rebounded to 2,179,000 or 22.3 percent of the population. Following this, the number of young people will again drop off as a result of changes in the number of potential parents instead of any changes in fertility rates as the baby-boom generation moves away from its peak child-bearing years.

Those born between 1950 and 1965--the baby-boom generation--were between the ages of 15 and 30 in 1980, and it is evident that as this cohort ages it will change the character of Michgian's population at every milestone it reaches. Young adults--those between the ages of 15 and 24 who constitute a major portion of both college students and new entrants to the labor force--will decline by almost one-half million before recovering somewhat during the first decade of the next century. Those 15 to 24 in 1980 numbered 1,796,000, 19.4 percent of the total population. By 2000 that category will have dropped to 1,328,000 as smaller cohorts replace the baby boomers, and only by 2010 will this age group again show some growth. Adults between the ages of 25 and 44 will clearly show the effects of these temporal changes as their numbers grow from 2.5 million in 1980 to 3 million in 1990 and 2000. This group will also begin to decline by the year 2010 as the smaller post-baby boom cohorts enter this age category. Finally, Michigan's middle-aged population--those between the ages of 45 and 64--will grow from 1.8 million in 1980 to approximately 2.7 million in 2010, an increase of more than fifty percent.

Summary

For the remainder of this century, changes in the size, distribution, and composition of Michigan's population which characterized the decade of the 1970s will reemerge now that the demographic impacts of the recession have receeded. Michigan's population will once again be growing, but the rate of growth will be at a more modest pace than during the past decade. By 2010, Michigan's population will have grown by almost 800,000 (8.4 percent) and will total more than ten million residents.

The distribution of population around the state will not change significantly from current patterns. Most of Michigan's population will continue to reside in and around the large cities and metropolitan areas of southern Lower Michigan. Almost half of Michigan's population will still be found in the seven-county Detroit metropolitan area during the entire length of the projection period, but most of lower Michigan's growth will be in suburban and nearby nonmetropolitan areas rather than in the central cities. In contrast, the Grand Rapids and Ann Arbor metropolitan areas are likely to post substantial population increases in the future and thus stand out as exceptions to the general population trends.

Michigan's northern counties will continue to grow during the remainder of this century and into the next. This maintains a trend toward renewed growth in rural areas which first became evident during the mid-1970s.[4] More recent findings that rural growth had stopped[5] is only a temporary interruption according to these projections, especially in the popular vacation and retirement areas of northern Lower Michigan. Growth will also continue in the Upper Peninsula, but this growth is projected to be very slow and limited to only a few of the region's counties.

Between 1980 and 2010, the population of Michigan will grow older as the number of young people declines, the number of older people grows, and the baby boom generation of the fifties and sixties moves first into adulthood and later into middle age. The median age of Michigan's population will grow from 28.8 years in 1980 to almost 36 years in 2010 as a result of these trends.

METHODOLOGY AND ASSUMPTIONS[6]

The population projections reported here are based on the use of a standard cohort-component model in which the components of population change--namely, births, deaths, and migration--are independently applied to the age and sex groups (cohorts) which comprise the entire population.[7] This is a "top-down" model in which the impacts of births, deaths, and migration are applied to statewide age and sex groups first in order to produce a total, statewide projection. Appropriate birth, death and migration trends are then applied to age and sex groups in each of Michigan's 83 counties. In the third and final step county projections are adjusted to the statewide control total. In addition, two other steps have been taken. First trends in migration have been modified for the years 1980 to 1985 in order to account for the demographic impact of back-to-back recessions in Michigan during the early 1980s. Second, further modifications in migration were made for the years 1985 to 1990 in order to produce a smooth transition between the severe out-migration of the early 1980s and the projected resumption of more normal migration trends during the late 1980s and early 1990s.

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[4]Calvin Beale. The Revival of Population Growth in Nonmetropolitan Areas. Report ERS-605. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1975.

[5]U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports. Series P-20, No. 393, October 1984.

[6]A detailed summary of the trends, methods, and assumptions used to produce these projections may be found in "Michigan Population Projections to the Year 2000: Methods and Assumptions," Michigan Information Center, Office of Revenue and Tax Analysis, Michigan Department of Management and Budget, September 1984.

[7]Donald B. Pittinger. Projecting State and Local Populations. Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger, 1976; Richard Irwin. Guide for Local Area Population Projections. Technical Paper 39. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1977; Henry S. Shryock, Jacob Siegel, and Associates. The Methods and Materials of Demography. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1971.

As the cohort-component model independently takes into account each of the three ways a population may change over time, the product of this approach is not merely an extrapolation of past trends. It is not a purely objective model either as judgemental factors contribute strongly to the assumptions made about future trends in births, deaths, and migration for the state and each of the counties. Nonetheless, the joining of both the objective and subjective factors produce a highly flexible and realistic approach to population projections, one which is currently employed to project the nation's population[8] as well as by almost two-thirds of the states in their projections activities.[9]

Finally, this model is not designed to determine what the optimal size and composition of Michigan's future population should be. It also does not precisely predict how the population of the state and each of its counties will change over time. Assuming no major disruptions which would drastically and unalterably change the physical, social, or economic environment of the state, this model illustrates what is likely to happen in the thirty years between 1980 and 2010 as the assumptions regarding births, deaths, and migration work their way through the population. Nevertheless, the accuracy of the forecasted trends diminish over time, and the reliability of the model is greater for the entire state and the larger counties than for the smaller counties throughout Michigan.

Births

This model incorporates the assumption that fertility rates in Michigan are neither likely to rise nor fall appreciably during the next two decades. Annual surveys of the current and expected fertility behavior of American women[10] are widely recognized as among the best predictors of future fertility trends in this nation, and research indicates that the birth expectations of American women have remained consistently low for more than a decade.[11] Current rates are only slightly above the historically low rates attained during the late 1970s, and there is no current indication that rates are likely to rise significantly over the forecast period.

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[8]Gregory Spencer. Projections of the Population of the United States by Age, Sex, and Race: 1983 to 2080. Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 952. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1984.

[9]Mary S. Keim. Report on the survey of population projections capabilities presented to members of the Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Projections, Fall 1984.

[10]U.S. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports. Series P-20, No. 375, October 1982; P-20, No. 378, April 1983; P-20, No. 380, April 1984 and P-20, No. 387, May 1983.

[11]Martin O'Connell and Carolyn C. Rogers. "Assessing Birth Cohort Expectations Data from the Current Population Survey 1971-1981." Demography 20 (August 1983).

Projections of the fertility component for the statewide control total are based on the age-specific fertility experiences of Michigan women aged 10 to 14 through 45 to 49 during the 1970s.[12] At the county level, general fertility rates (live births per 1,000 women age 15 to 44) are the basis for the fertility component. In each case, three-year running averages are compiled from birth data provided by the Michigan Department of Public Health, and these figures are held constant for the entire extent of the projection from 1985 onward. However, in order to account for the dramatic demographic impacts of the recession during the three-year period following the 1980 census, estimates of actual births in each county were compiled. Based on published birth figures for the thirty-nine month period between April 1980 and July 1983,[13] births were prorated through July 1985.

Deaths

Although life expectancy throughout the nation has increased slightly[14] and the crude death rate has dropped below 9 deaths per 1,000 population, there have been no dramatic changes in the mortality experience of the population of either the U.S. or Michigan during the past decade. Furthermore, no major changes in mortality are expected in the foreseeable future. The assumption employed in this model, therefore, is that recent trends in mortality in Michigan are reasonable indicators of future mortality events.

Deaths within each age-sex cohort are derived from survival rates computed within the projections model itself. These rates are based on a set of abridged life tables computed for the male and female populations of Michigan by the Michigan Department of Public Health. These life tables reflect recorded deaths in Michigan from 1977 through 1979. The survival rates derived from these life tables are applied to the statewide control total and within individual counties, by sex, to infants (under one year of age), toddlers (ages 1 through 4), and for each five-year age group from ages 5 through 9 to age 75 and older.

Migration

Yearly estimates of the net migration of Michigan's population indicate that the state has lost population through migration every year since 1970.[15] Within the state, however, distinct patterns

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[12]Kathy Thomas. "Fertility Trends in the United States and Michigan, 1960-1980." Michigan Information Center. Lansing: Michigan Department of Management and Budget, 1982.

[13]Ching-li Wang. "Population Change in Michigan Counties, 1980-1983." Office of Revenue and Tax Analysis. Lansing: Michigan Department of Management and Budget, 1984.

[14]U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population Profile of the United States: 1982. Current Population Reports. Series P-23, No. 130. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1983.

[15]Ching-li Wang and Laurence S. Rosen. "General Overview of Population Trends in Michigan," (revised). Office of Revenue and Tax Analysis. Lansing: Michigan Department of Management and Budget, 1984.

of migration by county type or geography are known to exist, often in complete contrast to the overriding statewide trends. Some of these, such as the movement from central city locations to suburban counties, are well known. Others, such as the explosive growth of rural counties favorably situated within prime recreational and retirement areas, have only become evident during the past decade. Despite the virtual elimination of growth through migration in most Michigan counties during the recession of the early 1980s, this model incorporates the assumption that the general trends in migration during the 1970s will typify the patterns of migration in the future. The model further incorporates two additional assumptions: (1) the events of the early 1980s represent a severe, but temporary, suspension of these trends; and (2) Michigan's overall rate of population growth will move back towards nationwide rates rather than away from them as was the case during the 1970s.

Five-year age- and sex-specific migration rates based on computed population change for the state and each county from 1970 to 1975 and from 1975 to 1980 are the bases for the migration component of this model. These migration rates are applied to the statewide population from 1990 onward, but they are periodically adjusted to reduce the outward flow. As a result, there is a gradual narrowing of the gap between the U.S. and Michigan rates of growth. County migration rates are adjusted so that the sum of the county migration flows match the statewide totals.

Migration rates described above are not used for the periods 1980 to 1985 and 1985 to 1990. By 1984 it was clear that net out-migration from Michigan during the first 39 months of this decade had already exceeded the net out-migration during the entire previous decade. It was also clear that the use of migration rates derived from a less volatile period the (i.e. the 1970s) would be inappropriate during this time of temporary, but substantial, economic distress. Thus, estimates of net migration from 1980 to 1983 for each county are prorated to 1985 and then adjusted to account for the expected amelioration of out-migration trends by 1984 or 1985. Prorated county migration figures are then allocated to individual age- sex-groupings through the use of an algebraic allocation procedure. As in all other cases, these figures are finally adjusted to statewide control totals. For the years between the recession and the assumed complete restoration of "normal" trends (i.e. between 1985 and 1990) a weighted average rate is computed from 1980-1985 migration estimates and from the baseline period of 1970 to 1980. These rates are applied to the 1985 projections by age and sex, and the resulting migration trends compiled within each county are adjusted to statewide control totals.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS, 1980 - 2010

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
MICHIGAN	9,262,078	9,170,300	9,387,700	9,585,600	9,775,100	9,928,000	10,044,300
ALCONA	9,740	10,300	11,200	11,900	12,500	13,100	13,700
ALGER	9,225	8,700	8,900	9,000	9,100	9,000	9,100
ALLEGAN	81,555	83,800	88,700	95,000	101,300	106,900	112,400
ALPENA	32,315	31,600	31,900	32,000	32,000	31,600	31,100
ANTRIM	16,194	17,100	18,700	20,200	21,700	23,200	24,700
ARENAC	14,706	15,700	17,400	18,600	19,800	21,000	22,100
BARAGA	8,484	8,500	8,800	9,100	9,400	9,600	9,900
BARRY	45,781	46,100	49,400	52,600	55,500	58,000	60,300
BAY	119,881	117,300	117,300	116,400	115,000	112,600	109,800
BENZIE	11,205	11,300	12,400	13,500	14,700	15,800	17,000
BERRIEN	171,276	166,100	167,700	168,200	168,000	166,600	164,700
BRANCH	40,188	39,300	40,200	41,000	41,600	42,000	42,200
CALHOUN	141,557	139,300	137,000	136,700	135,800	134,300	132,300
CASS	49,499	48,300	50,700	52,600	54,300	55,600	56,700
CHARLEVOIX	19,907	20,200	21,900	23,400	24,900	26,300	27,600
CHEBOYGAN	20,649	21,800	23,600	25,000	26,400	27,600	28,800
CHIPPEWA	29,029	29,300	29,600	29,900	30,000	30,000	29,900
CLARE	23,822	25,600	29,100	32,200	35,600	38,900	42,300
CLINTON	55,893	54,900	57,700	60,200	62,300	63,800	64,900
CRAWFORD	9,465	10,300	12,000	13,500	15,100	16,800	18,600
DELTA	38,947	39,600	40,900	42,000	43,000	43,500	43,900
DICKINSON	25,341	25,400	26,100	26,700	27,200	27,500	27,800
EATON	88,337	89,000	97,200	104,900	112,200	118,300	123,700
EMMET	22,992	24,100	26,200	28,200	30,300	32,100	33,900
GENESEE	450,449	444,200	441,400	444,800	445,600	442,400	436,600
GLADWIN	19,957	22,100	25,400	28,200	31,100	34,000	36,900
GOGEBIC	19,686	19,400	18,600	17,700	16,800	15,900	15,000
GRAND TRAVERSE	54,899	57,600	64,700	71,700	79,000	86,100	93,400
GRATIOT	40,448	40,200	40,000	39,500	39,000	38,100	37,200
HILLSDALE	42,071	41,900	43,700	45,300	46,800	48,000	49,100
HOUGHTON	37,872	39,400	39,300	39,000	38,800	38,700	38,600
HURON	36,459	36,000	36,800	37,200	37,500	37,600	37,700
INGHAM	275,520	277,200	277,100	273,700	270,000	264,000	256,700
IONIA	51,815	53,100	55,700	58,300	60,800	63,000	65,000
IOSCO	28,349	31,600	32,400	32,700	32,900	32,800	32,700
IRON	13,635	13,500	13,500	13,400	13,200	12,900	12,700
ISABELLA	54,110	54,700	57,300	59,900	62,400	64,200	65,600
JACKSON	151,495	147,300	149,100	150,000	150,100	149,100	147,400
KALAMAZOO	212,378	217,200	217,000	218,800	219,700	219,100	217,100
KALKASKA	10,952	12,200	14,100	15,600	17,100	18,600	20,100

POPULATION PROJECTIONS, 1980 - 2010

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
KENT	444,506	463,300	480,800	496,700	511,200	523,200	533,400
KEWEENAW	1,963	2,000	1,800	1,600	1,400	1,200	1,000
LAKE	7,711	8,900	10,000	10,900	12,000	13,000	14,100
LAPEER	70,038	70,400	76,600	82,600	88,500	94,000	99,300
LEELANAU	14,007	14,500	16,000	17,300	18,700	19,800	21,000
LENAWEE	89,948	87,800	90,500	92,600	94,200	95,300	96,100
LIVINGSTON	100,289	99,700	116,200	132,700	150,400	167,400	184,600
LUCE	6,659	6,000	5,900	6,000	6,100	6,100	6,100
MACKINAC	10,178	10,100	10,300	10,400	10,500	10,400	10,300
MACOMB	694,600	697,900	720,700	735,800	743,800	742,800	736,100
MANISTEE	23,019	22,300	23,100	23,600	24,200	24,500	24,800
MARQUETTE	74,101	73,900	76,600	79,200	81,800	83,800	85,900
MASON	26,365	26,700	28,300	29,700	31,100	32,400	33,600
MECOSTA	36,961	37,400	40,000	42,500	45,400	47,100	49,100
MENOMINEE	26,201	25,500	26,500	27,400	28,200	28,900	29,500
MIDLAND	73,578	74,800	78,100	81,000	83,300	84,900	86,000
MISSAUKEE	10,009	10,600	12,000	13,200	14,300	15,400	16,500
MONROE	134,659	130,300	136,200	142,700	148,800	153,200	156,600
MONTCALM	47,555	50,200	54,000	57,100	60,300	63,200	66,100
MONTMORENCY	7,492	8,300	9,300	10,200	11,100	12,000	12,800
MUSKEGON	157,589	156,100	154,700	153,600	151,600	148,600	145,100
NEWAYGO	34,917	36,600	39,700	42,200	44,800	46,900	49,000
OAKLAND	1,011,793	1,006,400	1,055,300	1,097,500	1,133,600	1,156,800	1,172,700
OCEANA	22,002	21,900	23,500	25,100	26,700	28,200	29,600
OGEMAW	16,436	17,200	19,500	21,200	23,000	24,700	26,600
ONTONAGON	9,861	10,000	9,600	9,200	8,800	8,400	7,900
OSCEOLA	18,928	20,100	21,900	23,200	24,600	25,800	27,000
OSCODA	6,858	6,800	7,900	8,900	10,000	11,200	12,400
OTSEGO	14,993	15,800	18,300	20,400	22,700	24,900	27,200
OTTAWA	157,174	163,300	177,400	190,900	204,000	216,000	227,500
PRESQUE ISLE	14,267	14,100	14,700	15,000	15,300	15,500	15,700
ROSCOMMON	16,374	19,000	22,600	24,200	25,800	27,400	29,200
SAGINAW	228,059	220,200	222,200	223,800	224,400	223,000	220,500
ST CLAIR	138,802	139,000	147,600	153,900	159,700	164,700	169,100
ST JOSEPH	56,083	57,500	61,400	65,100	68,900	72,500	76,000
SANILAC	40,789	40,000	41,800	43,400	44,800	46,000	47,200
SCHOOLCRAFT	8,575	8,400	8,600	8,700	8,800	8,900	8,900
SHIAWASSEE	71,140	69,300	72,700	75,800	78,600	80,800	82,700
TUSCOLA	56,961	55,900	59,500	62,800	65,900	68,600	71,100
VAN BUREN	66,814	68,100	73,000	77,200	81,300	85,000	88,700
WASHTENAW	264,748	270,300	286,600	300,300	312,900	322,900	330,800
WAYNE	2,337,891	2,215,600	2,156,600	2,110,100	2,081,800	2,078,800	2,069,700
WEXFORD	25,102	26,600	28,800	31,000	33,200	35,200	37,300

POPULATION PROJECTIONS, METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, 1980 - 2010

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
ANN ARBOR MSA	264,748	270,300	286,600	300,300	312,900	322,900	330,800
WASHTENAW	264,748	270,300	286,600	300,300	312,900	322,900	330,800
BATTLE CREEK MSA	141,557	139,300	137,000	136,700	135,800	134,300	132,300
CALHOUN	141,557	139,300	137,000	136,700	135,800	134,300	132,300
BENTON HARBOR MSA	171,276	166,100	167,700	168,200	168,000	166,600	164,700
BERRIEN	171,276	166,100	167,700	168,200	168,000	166,600	164,700
DETROIT MSA	4,488,072	4,359,300	4,409,200	4,455,300	4,506,600	4,557,700	4,588,100
LAPEER	70,038	70,400	76,600	82,600	88,500	94,000	99,300
LIVINGSTON	100,289	99,700	116,200	132,700	150,400	167,400	184,600
MACOMB	694,600	697,900	720,700	735,800	743,800	742,800	736,100
MONROE	134,659	130,300	136,200	142,700	148,800	153,200	156,600
OAKLAND	1,011,793	1,006,400	1,055,300	1,097,500	1,133,600	1,156,800	1,172,700
ST CLAIR	138,802	139,000	147,600	153,900	159,700	164,700	169,100
WAYNE	2,337,891	2,215,600	2,156,600	2,110,100	2,081,800	2,078,800	2,069,700
FLINT MSA	450,449	444,200	441,400	444,800	445,600	442,400	436,600
GENESEE	450,449	444,200	441,400	444,800	445,600	442,400	436,600
GRAND RAPIDS MSA	601,680	626,600	658,200	687,600	715,200	739,200	760,900
KENT	444,506	463,300	480,800	496,700	511,200	523,200	533,400
OTTAWA	157,174	163,300	177,400	190,900	204,000	216,000	227,500
JACKSON MSA	151,495	147,300	149,100	150,000	150,100	149,100	147,400
JACKSON	151,495	147,300	149,100	150,000	150,100	149,100	147,400
KALAMAZOO MSA	212,378	217,200	217,000	218,800	219,700	219,100	217,100
KALAMAZOO	212,378	217,200	217,000	218,800	219,700	219,100	217,100
LANSING - E. LANSING MSA	419,750	421,100	432,000	438,800	444,500	446,100	445,300
CLINTON	55,893	54,900	57,700	60,200	62,300	63,800	64,900
EATON	88,337	89,000	97,200	104,900	112,200	118,300	123,700
INGHAM	275,520	277,200	277,100	273,700	270,000	264,000	256,700
MUSKEGON MSA	157,589	156,100	154,700	153,600	151,600	148,600	145,100
MUSKEGON	157,589	156,100	154,700	153,600	151,600	148,600	145,100
SAGINAW - BAY CITY MIDLAND MSA	421,518	412,300	417,600	421,200	422,700	420,500	416,300
BAY	419,881	117,300	117,300	116,400	115,000	112,600	109,800
MIDLAND	73,578	74,800	78,100	81,000	83,300	84,900	86,000
SAGINAW	228,059	220,200	222,200	223,800	224,400	223,000	220,500
METROPOLITAN	7,480,512	7,359,800	7,470,500	7,575,300	7,672,700	7,746,500	7,784,600
NON-METROPOLITAN	1,781,566	1,810,500	1,917,200	2,010,300	2,102,400	2,181,500	2,259,700

POPULATION PROJECTIONS: MICHIGAN

AGE	1980 CENSUS TOTAL	1980 CENSUS MALE	1980 CENSUS FEMALE	1985 TOTAL	1985 MALE	1985 FEMALE	1990 TOTAL	1990 MALE	1990 FEMALE	AGE
0-4	685,113	350,158	334,955	682,300	348,500	333,800	731,500	374,400	357,200	0-4
5-9	727,120	372,134	354,986	674,500	345,300	329,200	679,100	346,900	332,200	5-9
10-14	801,874	409,805	392,069	715,600	364,900	350,600	671,900	343,700	328,200	10-14
15-19	901,277	455,211	446,066	777,800	404,300	373,500	709,900	362,800	347,200	15-19
20-24	894,430	441,426	453,004	808,000	398,200	409,800	759,300	392,300	367,000	20-24
25-29	806,918	399,270	407,648	841,200	418,100	423,100	793,800	390,200	403,500	25-29
30-34	708,369	348,315	360,054	774,000	386,800	387,200	829,600	411,800	417,800	30-34
35-39	564,427	277,801	286,626	671,000	329,900	341,100	762,200	380,300	381,900	35-39
40-44	464,572	226,920	237,652	534,800	263,600	271,300	658,000	323,000	335,000	40-44
45-49	445,514	215,594	229,920	435,500	213,200	222,300	520,000	255,500	264,500	45-49
50-54	485,417	236,446	248,971	410,300	198,500	211,800	419,200	203,900	215,300	50-54
55-59	471,411	225,704	245,707	451,800	217,600	234,100	387,600	185,200	202,300	55-59
60-64	393,378	183,822	209,556	425,300	198,300	227,000	415,100	195,100	220,000	60-64
65-69	319,381	144,113	175,268	342,200	152,500	189,700	376,100	168,100	208,000	65-69
70-74	237,129	100,502	136,627	264,400	111,100	153,300	286,200	119,300	166,900	70-74
75 +	355,748	128,968	226,780	361,600	128,700	232,900	388,200	137,500	250,700	75 +
TOTAL	9,262,078	4,516,189	4,745,889	9,170,300	4,479,600	4,690,700	9,387,700	4,590,000	4,797,700	TOTAL

AGE	1995 TOTAL	1995 MALE	1995 FEMALE	2000 TOTAL	2000 MALE	2000 FEMALE	2010 TOTAL	2010 MALE	2010 FEMALE	AGE
0-4	735,600	376,400	359,200	720,100	368,600	351,500	683,100	349,600	333,500	0-4
5-9	728,100	372,600	355,500	732,900	375,000	357,900	697,700	357,100	340,600	5-9
10-14	676,500	345,300	331,200	726,000	371,300	354,700	715,900	366,200	349,700	10-14
15-19	666,600	341,700	324,900	672,500	343,500	329,000	727,200	372,000	355,100	15-19
20-24	693,200	352,000	341,200	655,500	334,400	321,100	711,100	362,200	348,900	20-24
25-29	745,900	384,400	361,500	683,500	346,000	337,500	653,800	331,300	322,500	25-29
30-34	782,800	384,300	398,500	737,300	379,100	358,100	639,900	324,500	315,400	30-34
35-39	816,900	404,900	412,000	773,500	379,100	394,400	668,500	337,000	331,500	35-39
40-44	747,400	372,400	375,000	803,500	397,500	406,000	717,500	367,700	349,800	40-44
45-49	639,800	313,100	326,700	729,000	362,000	367,000	743,200	362,300	380,900	45-49
50-54	500,500	244,400	256,100	618,100	300,400	317,700	758,400	371,300	387,100	50-54
55-59	396,000	190,300	205,700	475,600	229,300	246,300	670,700	326,600	344,100	55-59
60-64	356,200	166,100	190,100	366,500	171,900	194,600	545,500	255,600	289,900	60-64
65-69	367,000	165,400	201,600	317,000	142,000	175,000	393,000	177,900	215,100	65-69
70-74	314,500	131,500	183,000	307,800	130,100	177,700	274,300	116,100	158,200	70-74
75 +	418,700	147,300	271,400	456,400	161,500	294,900	444,800	157,200	287,600	75 +
TOTAL	9,585,600	4,692,000	4,893,600	9,775,100	4,791,600	4,983,500	10,044,300	4,934,300	5,110,000	TOTAL